64 Parl. Papers
For Reference only

DISTRESS (IRELAND).

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

RELIEF COMMISSIONERS,

Constituted under the Act 10th Vic., cap. 7.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1847.

Page

REPORT 3

APPENDIX 6

REPORT.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin,
May 15, 1847.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

We beg leave to submit a Second Monthly Report of our proceedings under the Temporary Relief Act, 10 Vic., cap. 7.

1248 electoral Divisions are under the direct operation of the Act, and many others have means remaining which enable them to hold back; many, however still require an organized system of Relief, and we feel considerable disappointment that this progress should have been so slow, seeing no good reason why the measure might not, by this time, have been in full activity all over the country. The means were to the best of our belief, within the reach of all the local bodies, through whose agency it was to be worked; and without whose assistance nothing could be done; but delays have arisen in many parts, from the great disinclination which seems to have been gradually arising against the commencement of an extensive system of out-door relief; and a vague impression of other more favourite systems of meeting the existing difficulties.

Some Commmittees have certainly worked with zeal and ability, and are proceeding to carry out the measure with charitable feelings, united to the firmness necessary to prevent its degenerating into abuse.

Others are equally well disposed, but experience difficulties, which they cannot find means to overcome without inconvenient delay.

Some are negligent from an aversion to this first essay of an out-door provision, as above mentioned, or from a desire to force on a continuance of the system of Public Works as the general means of relief; some from animosities and dissensions among themselves; and others from a want of willingness and energy to undertake the task.

In addition to these causes there has been, in many districts, an assumed excuse afforded for deferring the necessary proceedings under the Act, by the circumstance of old Committees, or parties having sufficient funds remaining in hand to provide for the most urgent wants of the moment.

So long as hopes were entertained that, by the delay of the requisite preparations, the continuance of the expenditure on the Public Works could be enforced, on the plea that those works were to remain in activity till the other measure should be ready, a great negligence was observed in many districts; and it has been only by the determination shown in a considerable reduction of the works, that a certain degree of activity has at length been produced.

This has been the only means in our power of stimulating the Committees to exertion, except by remonstrances through the medium of our Inspectors.

Amidst the awful extent of distress that prevails generally over the country, and with extreme intensity in the west, and in parts of the interior, much alleviation has been afforded by the benevolent efforts of individuals, and of associations, and even by the active sympathy of foreign countries.

The Public Works provided for a very large number of distressed persons, but as the extent of the calamity was gradually developed, together with the necessity for providing for the wants of millions of unfortunate beings, all these means have been found totally insufficient, and the Legislature has deemed it necessary to meet the emergency, by an arrangement as proposed by this Act, for the seeking out of every distressed individual.

We make this statement to show the enormous arrangement that is dependent on this Commission, the great demands that arrangement must necessarily involve, and the real difficulties that must arise in its establishment, particularly when so much opposed to the desire and feelings of so many of

those on whose assistance we are dependent for carrying it out; and who are only reluctantly led to lend that assistance, because no other means remain for saving numbers from absolute starvation.

In the development of this great temporary relief operation, we are met by many objections to our regulations, by assumed difficulties, and by remonstrances against the effects of the Act itself; with the latter, of course, we have nothing to do, except to show that such effects, whether good or bad, are inherent in the measure, and not arising from our administration of it.

The first and most reasonable complaint brought forward is, that it will have the result of feeding vast numbers of able-bodied men, who will be kept in idleness.

We are hardly bound to explain why the insufficiency and enormous expense of a Public Works system have precluded the continued application of that remedy for this inconvenience; but we point out the anxiety of Government for the promotion of legitimate Public Works, and for the encouragement of private works, and we urge the importance of all proprietors, farmers, and of individuals in general, affording as much employment as may be in their power.

It must be confessed that, notwithstanding every effort that can be made, there will still remain a vast multitude of able labourers to be fed without employment, and suggestions have been offered as to the propriety of establishing some useful labour in return for the rations; but they all tend rather to the advantage of effecting that object than to the means by which it could be accomplished; we concur in the principle, but consider that the result can be only very partially attained. This we have endeavoured to explain in our Circular of the 22nd of April.

Demands continue to be strongly urged upon us to admit of the administration of relief in aid of wages, on the plea that a man cannot support a large family on his wages, although all above 15 years of age are allowed to be distinctly entered on the lists.

The principle we have laid down has been so completely understood and established in England, that it is only necessary to advert to it, in order to explain that, even under the present circumstances of Ireland, there is nothing peculiar to justify its relaxation; on the contrary, we consider that it is essential to avoid at this moment the introduction of a system which we are satisfied is in its nature pernicious, and calculated to add considerably to the future embarrassments of the country.

Independent of the encouragement that would be given by this provision from a public fund to early marriages and their natural result, large families, without any prospective means for their support, it is not apparently perceived that the same argument would be equally available for the partial support of small families, or of the single labourer, and that wages would be no longer regulated by the ordinary competition of supply and demand, but would become absolutely at the caprice of the employer.

If any deviation were made from this regulation at the present commencement of out-door relief, it would be found extremely difficult to rectify it hereafter; and we should be accused, and with justice, of having been the means of inflicting a very serious permanent injury on the community.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed from many parts at the inadequacy of the amount of ration that we have defined as the scale for distribution. Under the present dearth it would be impossible to afford relief to the degree that every charitable person would desire; it must be reduced to what is strictly necessary; and we have the authority of the Central Board of Health, to whom we have submitted our proposed scale, that it is reasonable, under the circumstances of the case. (Appendices A and B.)

We find it difficult in many districts to obtain the establishment of soup kitchens, as the medium in part of relief. Dry meal is universally greatly preferred, and, it is feared, chiefly on account of the opening it affords for abuses; and many Committees, yielding to this popular feeling, or to avoid increased trouble, insist on its use.

Other injurious deviations from our regulations are also frequently pressed upon us; and it may be deemed a matter of surprise that persons, who appear to have the greatest dread of the introduction of the measure of out-door relief, should, in many cases, advocate proceedings that would greatly add to its evils.

A very difficult question has been repeatedly submitted to us, viz., the extent of holding in land, or of property in stock, &c., that should disentitle a person to gratuitous relief. We consider that this can with reason only be dealt with according to each individual case. Abstractedly, it may be thought that the possession of any property should preclude a person from being considered destitute; but, independently of the cruelty of this principle, it becomes a question of *policy*, whether a man should be driven to permanent destitution, when, by some temporary relief afforded him, he might hereafter, by such reserved means, be enabled to gain an independent livelihood.

The substitution under the Act, of relief by food for that by Public Works, as hitherto afforded, is extremely unpopular with all classes. There is a natural prejudice in favour of the useful effect that must, in a certain degree, be produced by the latter, and for money payments; while the very great abuses to which the system gave rise are overlooked, as are also the demoralising effect of the semblance of labour for full amount of wages, and the impossibility by such means of meeting the extent of the emergency.

The Public Works, as a measure of relief, are in course of rapid reduction, as the new measure is forced into operation; and we believe that the judicious arrangements of the Board of Works are effecting this object with firmness, combined with a due consideration for the circumstances of each locality, so as not to press on the distressed population more than is absolutely necessary to stimulate the Relief Committees to proceed with the means of distributing food under our Act.

It is anxiously hoped that a large mass of the community, now absolutely requiring food, will gradually be absorbed by the prosecution of such works as can be recommenced on the legitimate basis of commensurate public utility, with a due amount of work for the expenditure, by undertakings by public Companies, Boards, and by the efforts of individual proprietors to establish as much labour as shall be in their power.

The Legislature has been led by the circumstances of the times to deem it absolutely expedient to provide for the present distress by the searching measure of unproductive out-door relief.

As Commissioners for carrying out this measure, our efforts are earnestly engaged in the endeavour to avoid the permanent evils to which it must be liable, but it is manifest that while we indicate the means by which, to the best of our judgment, this object is to be effected, the interests of the country are in the hands of local bodies and of local influences, in whom alone the power exists to bring it to the most favourable results of which it is susceptible.

While some are aware that such is the case, and are making laudable efforts to carry their districts through the existing calamity, as rapidly and with as little mischief as possible, we regret to say that there are others so short-sighted, so indolent, or so perverse, as to leave events to take their own course, and, consequently, to allow of mal-practices which they might prevent, or even to connive at them for the purpose of self-advantage.

We accompany our Report by the Circular Orders we have issued since our last, and by a Summary of the Account branch. (Appendices C and D.)

We have the honour to be, my Lords,
Your most obedient humble servants,

J. F. BURGOYNE.
T. N. REDINGTON.
E. T. B. TWISLETON.
D. M'GREGOR.
R. J. ROUTH.
HARRY D. JONES.

To the Right Honourable the Lords
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.

Appendix A.

The Scale of Rations.

APPENDIX A.

The SCALE of RATIONS.

Board of Health Office, Custom House, Dublin,
10th March, 1847.

SIR,

THE Central Board of Health having had under consideration your communications of the 2nd and 5th instant respectively, relative to the rations proposed by the Relief Commissioners to be allowed for adults, I am directed to state, for the information of the Relief Commissioners, that the Board of Health are of opinion that the rations therein submitted to them for their opinion are, under the circumstances, reasonable allowances.

The Board of Health, however, suggest, that in all instances, where practicable, the food should be given out in a cooked form; as food, however good in itself, will, if not sufficiently cooked, not afford its full supply of nutriment, and it will, moreover, predispose to attacks of dysentery and diarrhœa, now so prevalent through the country.

They likewise suggest that the food given out should be varied occasionally; as, for instance, on one day that bread rations be given, and on another soup and bread, or meal and rice porridge, with bread, &c. They also recommend, as a general principle, that a considerable proportion of the nutriment should be administered in a solid or moderately consistent, rather than in a very fluid form; and they suggest to the Relief Commissioners the propriety of occasionally consulting the medical officers of dispensaries, as to the effects of particular articles of diet and the substitution of others, according as the preservation of health, or the appearance of any sickness may seem to demand such alterations.

I have, &c.

To William Stanley, Esq., Secretary, Relief Commission.

(Signed) ARTHUR MOORE, *Secretary.*

Appendix B.

The Scale of Rations.

APPENDIX B.

The SCALE of RATIONS.

Board of Health Office, Custom House, Dublin,
11th May, 1847.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Central Board of Health to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th instant, relative to the scale of rations for adult destitute persons, and requesting the views of the Board as to the allowance proposed for children under nine years of age.

The Board of Health are of opinion that the scale of rations proposed by the Relief Commissioners, viz., half for persons under nine years of age, and full allowance for persons over that age is, under the circumstances, probably the best that could be devised; for although a more divided scale is useful and necessary in the dietary of large institutions, containing persons of different ages, the Board of Health fear that any attempt to carry out, in out-door relief, under 10th Victoria, chap. 7, a scale of rations more subdivided than that recommended by the Relief Commissioners would be attended with complication in the arrangements, and would be productive of unceasing disputes.

Considering these circumstances, and the varying ages of children on the relief lists, the Board of Health concur with the Relief Commissioners in the scale proposed.

The Board of Health now desire to draw the attention of the Relief Commissioners to the communication from the Board of Health, of 10th March, in which they recommended that in all instances where practicable the food should be given out in a cooked form. They are now from reports which have reached them, anxious to urge on the Commissioners the necessity of taking measures to have the recommendation acted on, without exception, in all instances. The Board of Health feel it only necessary to observe, that they fear unless the principle be fully carried into effect of giving out the food only in a cooked form, there will be always both an abuse and a serious evil of another kind to contend with. The abuse is the sale of raw meal, for which purchasers are always to be found, to whom even the poor requiring the food for themselves or family will dispose of it for money, tea, or tobacco; and the serious evil is the consumption of meal or rice, *but more particularly Indian meal,* in a raw* or badly cooked state, which will pre-dispose to and aggravate dysentery and diarrhœa, already so prevalent through the country.

* Inspectors have reported that they have seen the people devouring raw Indian meal.

Appendix B.

The Scale of Rations.

The Board of Health wish to renew the recommendation in their previous communication, already referred to of 10th March, advising, as a general principle, that "a considerable portion of the nutriment should be administered in a solid, or moderately consistent, rather than in a very fluid form." This principle is the more necessary to be attended to on the approach of warm weather, when soup, containing a large proportion of vegetable matter, is so liable to ferment and become sour. The Board of Health would, therefore, suggest, that instead of the soup ration, under section 26, consisting of a quart of soup and six ounces of bread, there should be hereafter substituted one pint of soup and sixteen ounces of bread, as the daily ration on soup days, or a ration of biscuits or stirabout, in cases where it may not be possible to supply bread or meat soup.

As there are many different forms adopted for making soup, it may be useful to bear in mind, as a general rule, that a pint of meat soup should weigh nearly 1½ lb.

In serving out stirabout made of oatmeal, or of oatmeal and Indian corn, oatmeal and rice, &c., in order to prevent all disputes and frauds, to avoid the error of mistaking bulk for nutriment, and to insure that sufficient nutriment is given, the rations should be estimated not by the bulk when cooked, but by the actual weight of raw material; thus, as the allowance per day of meal for a ration is 1 lb., care should be taken that when cooked, *each ration, whatever be its bulk, should contain the equivalent of* 1 *lb. of raw meal.*

I have, &c.

To William Stanley, Esq., Secretary, Relief Committee. (Signed) Arthur Moore, *Secretary.*

Appendix C.

Appendix C.

Circulars.

Circular No. 20.

To the Inspecting Officer of each Union.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle, 12th April, 1847.

Sir,

As there is more delay than was anticipated in bringing the Relief Act 10 Vic. cap. 7, into operation, and as orders are given to discontinue the Relief Public Works (see annexed Copy of the Board of Works Circular No. 84), the Relief Commissioners are desirous to ascertain the local means which require to be used for accelerating the completion of the arrangements necessary for giving effect to the Act; and whether the delays that have occurred have been unavoidable, or are ascribable to want of arrangement or activity in the Inspecting Officers or the Relief Committees.

The Commissioners request that you will immediately supply answers to the following inquiries, on the accompanying Form.

1. In what electoral divisions have Committees been assembled (constituted according to the general order of the 4th ultimo), which are actively and successfully proceeding.
2. In what divisions are Committees proceeding negligently.
3. In what divisions have Committees been assembled which ought to be efficient, but which openly or tacitly refuse to proceed.
4. In what divisions are the classes in the Lord Lieutenant's order of the 4th of March, *actually ascertained* to be insufficient to form a Committee of at least five members.

Where much delay has occurred, the Inspecting Officers will be expected to show that it is not ascribable to them, or in any respect their fault.

All the Committee lists already sent to this office, and now here, will be returned, and are to be revised so as to form a registry of the Committees when completed, including the names of nominees, &c., *to be entered on receipt of the appointments by the Lord Lieutenant.* The lists so revised are to be kept by the Inspecting Officer until called for by the Commissioners.

In no case will the Commissioners recommend additional members for the Lord Lieutenant's appointment, unless an actual deficiency of persons to constitute a Committee under his Excellency's General Order shall be proved to exist.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

Circular No. 84.

(Relief Department.)

Sir,

Office of Public Works, 10*th April,* 1847.

I am directed by the Commissioners to desire that on the 24th instant, being more than one month from the period when the reduction of 20 per cent. of the numbers employed was made, you will on that day make a further reduction of 10 per cent., and on the 1st of May next close the entire of the works in your district, unless you receive from this Board instructions to the contrary.

I am, &c.,
Jos. C. Walker, *Secretary.*

To the Engineer in Charge at _____

Appendix C.

Circulars.

_____ *Union.*

A RETURN of the RELIEF DISTRICTS or ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, with Information as to the Committees for them, required by Circular No. 20.

_____ *Inspecting Officer.*

Dated ____ *April*, 1847.

1. Relief Districts or Electoral Divisions, in the Union.	2. Relief Districts, the Committees of which (constituted according to the General Order of the 4th of March), are actively and successfully proceeding.	3. Relief Districts in which the Committees are proceeding negligently.	4. Relief Districts, the Committees of which ought to be efficient, but which openly or tacitly refuse to proceed.	5. Relief Districts, in which the Classes included in the Lord Lieutenant's General Order of the 4th of March, will not, as actually ascertained, afford a Committee of at least five Members (exclusive of the Inspecting Officer), three of whom may always be expected to attend.	6. Reasons for which each person of the Classes qualified under the Lord Lieutenant's Order may be considered inadequate to make up a working Committee of at least five Members.

CIRCULAR No. 21.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
15th April, 1847.

SIR,

WITH reference to the Specimen Sheet of Relief List Book, it appears that a misapprehension exists on the part of some Committees in consequence of the heading to the 6th column { Employment or Calling. / By whom usually Employed. } which has been by some erroneously supposed to refer to persons employed *at the time*, whereas it is only intended for a description of the previous, or usual or general occupation of the applicants entered on the List.

The whole tenor of the Act is to provide for persons who are destitute; and the Regulations expressly exclude those in receipt of wages, who are on no account to receive rations at the same time.

In the *Finance* Circular No. 7, an instruction is given to place on the Lists persons who, although at the time employed, must become destitute within the period for which the estimate is made; but such persons are nevertheless not to receive rations unless when actually unemployed and entitled to such relief under the General Instructions.

By Order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary*.

CIRCULAR No. 22.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
19th April, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners desire to convey through you the following answers to inquiries received from various quarters.

1st INQUIRY: *Whether uncooked Meal may be given in Rations.*

It is considered important that rations should be in cooked food, either boiled or baked, when practicable.

If such rations cannot be provided, uncooked Indian meal or *East India* rice, *or both*, may be given in the quantities prescribed by the Regulations.

The Indian meal or rice should be steeped during the preceding night in luke-warm water, containing a due proportion of salt, so as to be in the best state of preparation for boiling.

The steeping of rice or Indian meal, for at least twelve hours before cooking, is necessary for

the expansion of both that would otherwise occur after their consumption, and which is stated to be not merely detrimental to bodily health, but frequently the cause of premature mortality. [*See Note.**]

2nd. INQUIRY: *Are the persons holding Land to receive Rations after completing their tillage?*

The Instructions, Part IV., state, that "*to entitle any holder of land to gratuitous relief,*" it should be required of him to proceed diligently with the cultivation of his holding. When that shall be completed, leaving no more labour to be performed, he is to be relieved in like manner as a destitute person *not* holding land, within Class 2; or, should he obtain employment as a hired labourer, but at wages insufficient for the support of his family, he is then to be included in Class 4.

3rd INQUIRY: *Should any Class be relieved if the Union Workhouse be not full?*

Relief under the Act 10 Vic., c. 7, is to be given to occupiers of *small* holdings of land without reference to the state of the Workhouse, as they are not properly admissible to it. The Act has been passed principally with a view of having relief given, while it remains in force, to the destitute classes hitherto supported by the Public Relief Works; but, nevertheless, two classes of the persons designated in the Instructions, Part IV., may be properly referred to the Workhouse of the Union, *if there be room for them in it*, namely, "destitute, helpless, or impotent persons," and destitute able-bodied persons *not* holding land,

By Order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 23.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
22nd April, 1847.

SIR,

IT has been frequently represented to the Relief Commissioners, that it would be very desirable to obtain some useful labour from the destitute "able-bodied" persons who are to receive rations.

The Commissioners acknowledge generally the justice of the principle, but feel that there are many difficulties in the way of carrying it out.

1. The proportion of subsistence to be allowed is not such as to justify the demand of more than very moderate work, or of work in situations not very convenient to the persons receiving rations. This would prevent the principle from being generally applicable, and lead to a want of exertion on the part of the men that would be perhaps more demoralizing than relief without any work.

2. The effect, for these reasons, would be quite inconsiderable in obtaining any practicable advantage to the district.

3. No public department could undertake the arrangement for the work, which would consequently be left to the Committees themselves.

4. No expense could be allowed to be incurred for tools, superintendence, &c., which would probably exceed any value to be obtained from the labour so employed, besides opening a door to abuses.

The Commissioners at the same time conceive it possible, particularly in large towns, that aid might be given in labour towards many public objects, without incurring expense, or any of the difficulties stated: such labour the Commissioners would willingly encourage: they also think that all the *mere labour* attendant on the service of the Committees, with the distribution, and keeping order, should be performed in return for rations.

By Order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 24.

GRANTS IN AID OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
22nd April, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners request that the following regulations may be observed in forwarding to them lists of subscriptions, for the purpose of obtaining grants under the 18th section of the Act 10 Vic., cap. 7.

1. The lists are to contain only the sums which individual subscribers may contribute directly to the fund of each Relief Committee. Contributions by Associations, *or made through them,* are not to be included.

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* [NOTE.]—To every pound of meal or rice, a quart of luke-warm water should be added, for steeping.
In the morning the rice should be washed till quite clean.
The meal or rice may then be issued in rations separately, or mixed in equal parts.
In boiling the rations, three quarts of water and a due proportion of salt, should be used for every pound of the quantity of meal or rice originally steeped, and must be allowed to boil gently for two hours.
It is only in this way that persons receiving rations in uncooked meal or rice, will obtain the full advantage from them to be derived from proper cooking, which shows how important it is that the rations should, when practicable, be issued cooked, requiring no more in any case than warming.

Appendix C.
Circulars.

2. The subscriptions on which grants will be recommended are such only as shall have been placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee, *after* being constituted conformably to the Lord Lieutenant's General Order of the 4th ultimo.

3. The Inspecting Officer of the Union is, in every case, to certify that he believes all the sums set down in each list to be *bonâ fide* personal subscriptions, contributed *directly* for affording relief under the Act 10 Vic., cap. 7, after the constituting of the Relief Committee applying for a grant; *also*, that none of the subscriptions were included in any list on which a grant had been previously sought; and that such portion of the total amount as may have been expended, shall have been applied conformably to the Act, and only for the relief of destitute persons on the lists prepared according to the instructions of the Relief Commissioners.

4. The Chairman and Clerk of the Relief Committee are to certify each list of subscriptions, in the Form required by the Commissioners' Instructions, part 4, section 44.

5. Every subscription of ten shillings or upwards is to be set down separately. Smaller amounts are to be set down in totals, thus:—

"*Personal subscriptions, contributed directly, in sums under ten shillings each.*"

6. Collections made in houses of worship, or at meetings *within the Union*, may be included in the lists, thus;—

"*Amount collected at* _____, *within the Union, on the* _____ *day of* _____."

7. Every anonymous subscription is to be set down thus:—

"*Anonymous contribution, made directly, and not derived from any charitable Association.*"

8. Each list to be laid before the Finance Committee, by the Inspecting Officer, before affixing his certificate; and the amount is to be entered on the minutes, which is to be noted by the clerk on the list.

9. After the 30th of this month, all subscriptions received by each Committee are to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Finance Committee,—to be drawn with the grant in aid for the use of the electoral division for which the subscriptions shall be received.

10. None but contributions actually made in money are to be included in the lists.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

Circular No. 25.

Subscription Fund.

To the Inspecting Officer of each Union.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
22nd April, 1847.

Sir,

The Relief Commissioners desire to notify, that all subscriptions or other funds, placed at the disposal of Relief Committees, constituted under the Act 10 Vic., cap. 7, are to be applied conformably to the Act and the Commissioners' instructions, whether grants shall *or not* be obtained in aid of them.

It is found necessary to state in reply to inquiries made, that the grants in aid of personal subscriptions will be free gifts.

As some of the Committees constituted by lieutenants of counties before the passing of the Act 10 Vic., cap. 7, desire to remain embodied, and to continue applying their funds according to the regulations issued through the Commissariat Relief Office, the Commissioners do not object to this course; but they must require that, in such cases, the Inspecting Officers shall be cognizant of the Committees' transactions, and enforce adherence to the Commissariat rules.

The following regulation should also be strictly observed:—

The Inspecting Officer is to strike off the Relief Lists of Committees under the Act 10 *Vic., cap.* 7, *all persons deriving aid in any manner, from other Committees or associated Bodies.*

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

Circular No. 26.

To the Inspecting Officer of each Union.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
26th April, 1847.

Sir,

The Relief Commissioners desire to draw your attention to the accompanying Circulars from the Poor Law Commissioners, with respect to the levying of rates for sums including amounts to provide relief under the Act 10 Vic., cap. 7.

Your attention is particularly referred to the direction in the Circular of the 23rd inst., that every rate, for an amount required under the Temporary Relief Act, shall be also sufficient to provide for the wants of the Union in defraying expenses under the Poor Law in the same period. This direction is given to avoid the striking of a second rate while one is in progress of collection.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19th April, 1847.

SIR,

IN reference to the Act for the Temporary Relief of Destitute Persons in Ireland, 10th Victoria, cap. 7, the Poor Law Commissioners request you, whenever the Board of Guardians makes a new rate, or resolves to make a new rate, or passes any resolution whatever in reference to the making a new rate, to transmit a copy of such resolution without delay to the Inspecting Officer of the Union, for his information.

I am, &c.,
ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

To
The Clerk of the Guardians
of the Union.

(No. 204, M/47.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin
23rd April, 1847.

SIR,

IN reference to striking a rate for the purposes of the Temporary Relief Act (10th Victoria, cap. 7), the Poor Law Commissioners have to make the following observations:—

1. Two concurrent rates would be as illegal now as if the Temporary Relief Act had not been passed: accordingly, in making a rate for the purposes of that Act, the arrear of the old rate should be carried forward, as is usual in making ordinary poor rates.

2. It is understood to be the intention of the Relief Commissioners that no rate should be struck or resolved on for the purposes of the Temporary Relief Act which is not based on an estimate of expenditure for three months at least. Now it should be especially borne in mind that *any such estimate should include the expenses of relief under the ordinary Irish Poor Laws,* as otherwise the sum of money raised by the rate will be wholly inadequate to meet the liabilities of the Union.

3. In resolving to make a rate, it is required by the Relief Commissioners that the *proposed amount in the pound* on the net annual value of each electoral division should be specially stated. Considerable delay may arise if this point is not attended to, inasmuch as a mere general resolution to make a rate without particularizing the precise poundage will be deemed insufficient, and will be remitted to the Board of Guardians for revision.

In conclusion, the Commissioners cannot too strongly impress upon Boards of Guardians the necessity of proceeding with the utmost energy in the collection of the rates. In addition to the expenses of maintaining the paupers in the workhouse, and of providing relief under the Temporary Relief Act, it is probable that the Guardians will soon have to incur other expenses for the relief of destitute persons not in the workhouse, and unless the collection of the rates is now pressed forward with vigour, the finances of many Unions will fall into a state of insolvency and confusion.

I am, &c.,
ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

The Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of the Union.

CIRCULAR No. 27.

(*Confidential.*)

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
27th April, 1847.

SIR,

A LETTER from the Commissioners of Public Works to their engineers, relative to the discontinuance or reduction of Public Relief Works on the 1st of May, is forwarded for your information, *but not for your interference,* except in informing the Board of Works engineers of the operations under the Act 10 Vic., cap. 7, as they may require.

However the Board of Works may relax the order for stopping the works on the 1st of May, in consideration of the state of certain districts, the Inspecting Officers are not to discontinue any effort which is possible for bringing the Relief Act into operation as speedily and completely as practicable, in order to be provided for the time when the works must be closed.

It is particularly necessary to report to the Commissioners especially all cases in which you may see reason to believe that the Relief Committees which can act are proceeding negligently, *with a view to the continuance of the works,* as upon every such case the Commissioners propose to communicate with the Board of Works, in order that in those districts the works may be closed.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

Appendix C.

Circulars.

Confidential.
(Relief Department, No. 12.)

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
_____ 184 .

SIR,

THE Commissioners having reason to apprehend great distress in the baronies of

from the total and sudden stoppage of all works on the 1st May, desire to draw your most serious attention to the subject, because, while they feel that it is of the utmost importance to carry on the works with proper labourers, and proper sections, and measurements, in a manner creditable to the engineers, to the Board, and to the public, and therefore that it is desirable the works should cease for a time, with a view to their completion by the employment of able-bodied labourers alone, according to a strict system of task-work or small contracts, it is nevertheless necessary that the change should be made with great caution, and with strict reference to the immediate object of the works at present, viz., the relief of distress.

The Commissioners, therefore, desire that you will use every exertion to effect, on the 1st of May, the stoppage of all works which can be discontinued with safety to the people; but they vest you with a discretionary power in the above baronies to
on any work in which, from your own knowledge, you are satisfied there would be danger in stoppage, whether from the new measures for relief not being yet in operation, or the absence of other labour, either public or private.

The Commissioners also desire that, in concurrence with the present and all future reductions, you will, as far as the spread of distress permits, concentrate the labourers on such of the works as are most useful, bearing in mind that, before any other object, it is desirable to place the mail-coach roads and leading communications of the country in a complete state, or at least a passable and safe condition.

This letter has reference solely to Circular No. 84 for the stoppage of works on the1st May, and is wholly irrespective of the orders you receive from time to time announcing the full operation of the new measures in separate electoral divisions, as well as of the orders for closing any work as soon as the expenditure has reached within 10 per cent. of the sum presented, in both of which cases you will stop all works without reserve till you receive further orders.

I am, &c.

_____ *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 28.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

(Immediate.)

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
28th April, 1847.

SIR,

PREPARATORY to the Monthly Report which the Relief Commissioners are about to make to Parliament, they would be glad to receive from you a sketch of the state of the arrangements for affording relief in your Union, on the accompanying blank return which you are requested to fill up and forward without delay.

As soon as this return shall have been forwarded, the Commissioners request that you will bring up to the present time your statement of progress, in pursuance of Circular No. 12, unless already supplied in a complete state; also that you will transmit the return called for by Circular No. 20, if not previously forwarded.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,

W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

_____ UNION.

RETURN showing the present STATE of the ARRANGEMENTS for RELIEF, under the Act 10 Vict., cap. 7, distinguishing the Divisions, if any, in which Arrangements are not in progress.

Dated the _____ *day of May*, 1847,

_____ *Inspecting Officer.*

1. Names of Members of the Finance Committee, who act.	2. Electoral Divisions which have Committees formed under the Act, *engaged in carrying its provisions into effect*; showing those which are united in one Relief District, by bracketing them.	3. If in any of the Divisions named in *Column* 2, the Lists and Estimates are not yet ready,—state opposite each Division, the date at which they will be completed.	4. If any of the Divisions named in *Column* 2, have been provided with LOANS on prospective Rates, here state the AMOUNT opposite each Division.			5. If any of the Divisions in *Column* 2, be provided with Money from *other Sources than Loans on Prospective Rates*, and are proceeding in distributing Food *according to the Act*,—state the Sources and the Amount of the Funds obtained, opposite each Division.				6. Electoral Divisions in which Committees are empowered to act, but neglect or refuse to provide Relief, where it is actually required.	7. Electoral Divisions which do not require the operation of the Act, owing to the continued disbursements of old Committees, or of Funds from other sources,—stating the case of each.	8. Electoral Divisions in which Committees are not proceeding under the Act,—from any other and *what* causes.
						Sources.	Amount.			In these three Columns all the Divisions of the Union *not named in Column* 2, are to be included—respectively,—*as the headings may apply to them.*		
			£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*			

Appendix C.

Circulars.

CIRCULAR No. 29.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
1st May, 1847.

SIR,

MANY applications are made to the Relief Commissioners for the assistance of the constabulary for several objects connected with the service of Relief Committees, especially for the security of food stores, preserving order at the distribution of rations, &c.

The Commissioners cannot interfere with the police, nor can they even forward representations of this kind, because they know that a force cannot be spared for such purposes, beyond what the principal officers will be able to afford, by application on the spot.

Whatever assistance may be practicable, without prejudice to the regular police duties, will be rendered; and the rest must be done by Committees with their own resources.

The Commissioners would suggest that the services of the persons receiving relief might reasonably be demanded for many purposes required by the Committees, (even for preservation of order,) by the selection of a few, best calculated for such duties, for which they might receive an extra ration or other proportionate small recompense.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 30,—to supersede No. 26.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
4th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners desire to convey to you, for the information of the Finance Committee and several Relief Committees of your Union, the annexed copy of a further circular from the Poor Law Commissioners directing the course to be adopted by Boards of Guardians on receipt of warrants from the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act 10 Vic. cap. 7.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

(No. 227—M/47.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
1st May, 1847.

SIR,

ADVERTING to their circular letter of the 23rd ultimo, the Poor Law Commissioners have reason to believe, that delay and inconvenience may occur in carrying out the provisions of the Temporary Relief Act, in consequence of the Guardians not being prepared with the necessary estimates for rates for the ordinary purposes of the Union, so as to enable them, on receipt of the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, at once to declare the poundage to be levied on each electoral division.

I am, therefore, to state that in any such case the Guardians can pass a resolution relating exclusively to the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, and take further time to consider the estimates for the other purposes of the Union which are to be provided for in the rate; and the precise poundage to be laid on each electoral division need not be particularized in the resolution to make the rate.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR MOORE, *Chief Clerk.*

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

CIRCULAR No. 31.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
6th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners having, in a few instances, received reports by which it appears that the operations of the Act, and means of obtaining provisions for destitute persons, have been most inconveniently delayed, owing to the non-attendance of even a single member of the Finance Committee, at appointed meetings; they now authorise the Government Inspectors in such cases to act alone in proceeding with any necessary measure, so far as the law permits.

The Inspecting Officers will, however, on such occasions avoid, *as much as possible,* acting singly in any matter to which ought reasonably to be attached the responsibility of the local members, or in which their wishes ought to be consulted; but they will observe that in one of the most important proceedings under the Act, the allowance of Relief Lists and estimates, only one other member with the Inspecting Officer is required (by Section 8) to be present.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary,*

CIRCULAR No. 32.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
7th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners desire to forward to you copies of the Fever Act, 10 Vic. cap. 22, for your own information and that of the Finance Committee, and for your guidance in answering questions that may be addressed to you by Relief Committees.

You will observe, by Section 2, that the leading clauses of the Act do not come into operation in an electoral division or relief district, until the Board of Health shall certify to the Commissioners that medical relief, under the Act, is necessary there; and the Commissioners shall issue an order on such certificate.

The 16th section of the Act is, however, to be considered as in full force, without any order from the Commissioners consequent upon a certificate from the Board of Health. This clause enables Relief Committees to provide for the decent interment of the remains of *destitute* persons who may die of *fever or other epidemic disease, or while receiving relief*, in their respective Electoral divisions or relief districts. The Committees may, therefore, in such cases provide coffins, and, if necessary, have the graves prepared and the bodies deposited in them.

When graves must be prepared and the bodies conveyed to them, the Commissioners would suggest that some of the able-bodied persons receiving relief in Class 2, may be selected to perform the requisite labour, for which, at their discretion, the Committees might afford some moderate extra allowance of rations, under sanction of the Finance Committee.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 33.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
7th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners request that you will, as soon as possible, supply them with *two* returns on the forms herewith sent, giving the name and address of the chairman and clerk of the Finance Committee of your Union, and of each Relief Committee now *acting* under the 10th Vic., cap. 7, with the days of the Committees' meetings, and the weekly payment to each clerk, *sanctioned by the Commissioners;* and if in any case the clerk paid shall be a member of the Committee, another should be appointed, as a member of a Committee cannot be a *paid* assistant.

In calling for this return, the Commissioners request that in making returns, (whether special or periodical,) you will not place in them any statement or inquiry, not actually relating to the returns. If at the time it is necessary to forward a statement or inquiry for any other object, it should be on a separate paper.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

_____ *Union.*

RETURN of the ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, with the Name and Address of the Chairman and Clerk of the Finance Committee; and of each Relief Committee, formed under the 10th Vic., cap. 7; the Days of Meeting in each Week; and the Weekly Pay of the Clerk, as sanctioned by the Relief Commissioners.

Electoral Divisions, these joined in one District being bracketed.	Chairman.		Clerk.		Days of Meeting.	Weekly Pay of Clerks, as sanctioned by the Commissioners.
	Name.	Residence and Post Town.	Name.	Post Town.		
Finance Committee.						

Appendix C.

Circulars.

CIRCULAR No. 34.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
10th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners desire to draw your attention to the 13th Section of the Fever Act, 10 Vic., cap. 22.

This Section directs that the necessary expenses incurred by any Relief Committee in carrying into effect an order which may, in certain cases, be issued on the certificate of the *Central* Board of Health, *for the purposes stated in Section* 3; or in the payment of salaries to the medical officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for such purposes, and in the execution of the other provisions of the Act, are to be defrayed in such manner as the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may direct, out of the funds which shall be placed at the disposal of the Relief Commissioners, for the use of such Union, pursuant to the Temporary Relief Act, 10 Vic., cap. 7, *provided such expenses and salaries shall be in conformity with any regulations which may from time to time be issued from the Treasury.*

When, therefore, the Relief Commissioners may issue an order in respect to any electoral division or Relief district of your Union, pursuant to Section 3, it will be necessary for the Relief Committee of such division or district immediately to consider the expense that may have to be incurred for each of the purposes in Section 3, and transmit an estimate accordingly, through the Finance Committee, subject to its revision and approval.

It will also be necessary *before incurring* expense in the execution of any of the other provisions of the Act, that the Relief Committee for any division or district in which it may be actually necessary to carry any of these provisions into effect, should, in like manner, frame an estimate of the expenses to be incurred for that object, and submit it to the Finance Committee for approval.

Every such estimate is to be distinct from the estimate for relief, under the Act 10 Vic., cap. 7; it being an object to preserve a separate account of all expenditure incurred under the Fever Act.

When a Relief Committee may consider additional hospital or dispensary relief requisite, under Section 3, it will be necessary, in the first instance, to forward from the Committee to the Central Board of Health, (Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,) a report, showing the necessity for such additional means of affording medical relief.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 35.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
11th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners desire to circulate the explanations which they have given on inquiries addressed to them, in addition to those contained in Circular No. 22.

RATIONS.

1. If Committees find it convenient to issue rations of rice, or any other article of food not specified in the Commissioners' regulations, and *which shall be approved of by the Finance Committee* of the Union, they may allot the quantities in proportion to what they consider its nutritious qualities, so as to make up a ration equal to those defined in the Regulations, which have been laid down only as a general scale.

2. As doubts have been expressed whether the rations defined in the regulations, are, as by some considered, insufficient, or, as regarded by others, more than necessary, the Commissioners wish to have it known, that the Central Board of Health, which includes some of the highest medical authorities in Dublin, having been consulted on the scale of rations, and fully considered it, decided that under the circumstances of the country the allowances are reasonable.

3. Various modes of reducing the allowances having been proposed by some Committees, through the adoption of scales of rations for families instead of allowances for the individual members, as fixed by the regulations, the Commissioners cannot sanction any of these scales for families. If the ration fixed by the regulations for each member of a family is only reasonable, the Commissioners cannot understand why the quantity for the whole family should be less than the total of the rations fixed for its several members.

4. Any other than *daily* rations cannot be sanctioned, except as provided in the Instructions, part 4. The description of food which a sound policy requires to be adopted, precludes its distribution in quantities exceeding daily wants.

5. The *daily* attendance of able-bodied destitute persons, class 2, is indispensable, except in case of certified inability from sickness; no other relaxation of the rule can be sanctioned.

6. The holders of small quantities of land, who are destitute of means of subsistence, may, *while actually cultivating their holdings,* be supplied with rations through their wives or other members of their families, so that the cultivation of the land may not be interrupted by their having themselves to attend for their rations. In these cases precaution must be used to prevent the rations being given in this way, when the cultivation of the land is not going on.

7. On completing the tillage of their holdings, the occupiers, if still destitute, are to be re-

lieved as able-bodied destitute persons in class 2, if not employed as hired labourers, and the head of each family must then attend *daily* for the rations.

8. If landholders be employed as hired labourers at wages insufficient to support their families, at high prices of food, they are to be included in class 4, and to be allowed to buy food from the Committee.

9. Men engaged in preparing turf for themselves, (not for others at wages in any form,) should be considered as in class 3, and with their families, if any, receive rations in the same manner, while so employed.

10. The Commissioners receive frequent communications from Inspectors confirming their view of the great advantage of the distribution of cooked food instead of meal or rice in a dry state, as very far less liable to abuses and more nutritious when well made, (as it always ought to be,) than when prepared by any means of cooking which the destitute classes can possess. One intelligent Inspector writes:—

"In every electoral division in this Union, soup, with bread in addition, (the cost of one ration being just two pence,) has been unanimously decided on as the description of food to be given, *or sold*.

"At first *meal* was intended, and under the attractive influence of this description of relief, the lists were crowded with names that should not have appeared in them, but which their owners insisted on having placed there.

"Since the Union has resolved on soup distribution, many of those parties have *indignantly* withdrawn their names; the numbers on the Relief lists are reduced fully by three-fifths, and those alone are left who were contemplated by the Act, viz., the really indigent and destitute."

Price of Food to Class 4.

11. Any food cooked in a boiler may be sold *under first cost*.

12. The object of this rule is that labourers whose wages are insufficient for support of large families, with food at the trade prices, should be enabled to purchase from the Committees the same rations as are provided for gratuitous distribution; but the price should not, as by some Committees proposed, be merely a nominal one. The intention is that the employed labourers described, should be enabled to buy cheap food; and this will be best carried out by providing them with *cooked* food, at a price equal to the cost of the rice, meal, &c., used, without the expenses of cooking or attendants.

13. The price to be charged for rations is to be fixed by the Finance Committee; and stated at foot of the fortnightly list of sales to be made—Form B.

14. In preparing the *daily* rations the number of persons on all the lists, should necessarily be kept in view.

Relief Lists.

15. When cases of destitution shall arise after the passing of one set of gratuitous Relief lists, and before the approval of another by the Finance Committee, relief may be authorized by three of the Relief Committee, countersigned by the Inspector, and is to be allowed up to the next periodical revision, when it will be brought before the Finance Committee to sanction or refuse its continuance.

16. In like manner, when persons on the gratuitous Relief Lists shall obtain employment, and the issues of gratuitous rations to them must cease, they may be allowed to buy rations with the sanction of three members of the Committee.

17. For all intermediate changes three members of the Relief Committee may sanction the adoption of the form of relief applicable to the cases, which at the end of the fortnightly period will appear on the lists and estimates for the Finance Committee.

18. In placing persons on the lists who have sons or daughters above the age of fifteen years, the two latter when unemployed must apply for relief separately, and, if admitted to receive it, be registered separately; so that when employed they shall not get rations gratuitously through the parents who may be unemployed. All destitute persons over fifteen years of age must attend daily for the rations, except in case of certified sickness.

19. When unemployed parents apply for relief, and reside with sons or daughters who are earning the means of subsistence, the existence of a necessity for relief in such cases should be closely investigated. The fact of a son's being in employment should not, however, of itself be considered as excluding the parents, if unemployed, from gratuitous relief.

20. There is no rule laid down in the Temporary Relief Act or the Commissioners' Instructions in reference to the residence of persons who may apply for relief. The Act is intended to provide for the relief of the same persons as the Relief Works' Act was designed to provide, either directly or indirectly; and as the relief is to be as general as the existence of a necessity for it, there does not appear to be any reason for assuming that many cases will occur, except in sea-ports, where relief will be required by others than persons usually resident. Where such cases do exist, there is no remedy applicable to them which Committees can be authorized to adopt. Actual destitution should in every case be relieved; and when the number of strangers requiring relief in any town shall be considerable, it will be for the inhabitants to devise some mode of inducing such persons to return to their own localities, and provide them with means for the purpose. Such arrangements, however, cannot be mixed up with the relief operations under the Act.

21. It is open to Committees to refuse relief to persons in the 1st and 2nd classes, whenever there may be room for them, and they can be received in the Union workhouse.

Distribution of Rations.

22. The places at which rations are distributed should not be remote from the residences of

Appendix C.

Circulars.

the persons who are to receive or purchase them. The distribution should take place at several places, to avoid the congregating of large numbers of persons.

Committees.

23. The Commissioners leave to the Committees the arrangements for business at their meetings.

24. In some cases questions have arisen as to the votes which the Chairman may give; and the Commissioners therefore desire to make a general regulation for the votes of a Chairman. He should have, in addition to his vote as a member, a casting vote as Chairman.

25. The clerks and assistants to be appointed and paid by Committees, cannot be selected from among the persons entitled to be members under the Lord Lieutenant's General Order of the 4th of March; nor can clergymen be selected, as in some cases proposed, they being eligible to be nominated as substitutes for their principals; and the position of a hired servant of a Relief Committee being incompatible with their ecclesiastical station.

26. No regulation has been made with respect to securities for the fulfilment of contracts, or discharge of trusts. The Committees will adopt such precautions as they consider necessary.

27. The Commissioners decline to give any opinion on the legal liabilities of members of Committees, in respect to the clause of the Relief Act which prohibits their being concerned in contracts. Any member who has a doubt as to his liability under the Act should take legal advice.

28. When magistrates or principal officiating clergymen who are members of Relief Committees, desire to nominate substitutes, according to the Lord Lieutenant's General Order of the 4th of March, a written statement of such nomination should be sent to the Inspecting Officer of the Union, giving the surname and christian name of the substitute, with the name of the electoral division for which nominated; and nominations by clergymen of the Established or Roman Catholic Church, should also give the name of the parish in respect to which the appointment is to be made. A magistrate of any part of Ireland, who has property in an electoral division of another county, may nominate a person to act in his place.

29. The person nominating (except in the case of clergymen) cannot act with his substitute for the same electoral division; but the principal clergyman of two or more parishes, or of districts hitherto formed in a town, any part of which may be in the same electoral division, can himself act for one, and nominate an assistant in respect of each other parish or town district. The parishes referred to in the Lord Lieutenant's General Order of the 4th March, are those laid down in the Ordnance Survey.

30. The Presbyterian clergymen who are members of Committees, are the seniors by ordination respectively officiating in each division. The district for which a Presbyterian clergyman may officiate is not referred to in the Lord Lieutenant's Order, but only the electoral division; and when a question may arise as to the district, it is to be determined by the locality of the church in which the senior clergyman officiates; the division in which that church is being the one which such clergyman is to represent in the Relief Committee.

31. It appears to have been intended by the Act of Parliament that the Finance Committees should be a controlling power over the Relief Committees; but the Commissioners consider that the object of the Act is to prevent great abuses, not to interfere too much with the discretion of Relief Committees, particularly when they are composed efficiently, and where there is reason to believe that they are proceeding with good intentions. The Commissioners have themselves acted on this principle, even yielding at times to opinions contrary to their own, when not involving any matter of much importance, rather than check the energies of a zealous body. In cases where differences arise, (which hitherto have been very rare,) the Inspecting Officer should endeavour to reconcile them.

Subscriptions.

32. When Committees, acting for more than one electoral division, shall have subscriptions placed at their disposal, it will be necessary to distinguish the division for which each may be contributed, unless applicable indiscriminately for the whole Relief district; and there should be a separate list for each electoral division, transmitted to the Finance Committee for the purpose of being forwarded to the Commissioners.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

Circular No. 36.

To the Inspecting Officer of each Union.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
12th May, 1847.

Sir,

The Relief Commissioners having received representations of the insufficiency of the rations which the Relief Committees are required to distribute, more especially the allowance for children under nine years of age, they have again consulted the Commissioners of the Central Board of Health, under whose approval the scale of rations was adopted; and a further expression of their opinion that it is sufficient, under the circumstances of the country, is conveyed in the letter, a copy of which is annexed to this Circular.

It will be observed that the Commissioners of the Board of Health consider the issue of the

rations in a cooked form, indispensable not merely to check abuse, but to prevent injury to health consequent on the use of raw or insufficiently cooked food.

The cost of cooking and the difficulty of distribution are commonly urged in justification of the practice of issuing the food in a raw state; yet if the number of persons desirous to obtain food in that shape and ready to solicit it, as an object of general advantage or profit, without being in a condition to require relief, shall be contrasted with the number in actual want, the use of cooked food will be found to be much the cheapest form of relief; but it is not merely with a view to saving that this course is enjoined, although economy is a most important object in all public affairs, but more particularly in the present calamitous condition of this country; a paramount consideration, however, is the necessity of preserving the health of the population, and checking the progress of the diseases now prevalent, by providing the destitute classes with food in a wholesome state. For this object the Relief Commissioners and the country at large must necessarily look to the Relief Committees, and it is to be hoped that mere local difficulties will not be regarded as insurmountable, when it is of so much consequence that they should be overcome.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

Board of Health Office, Custom House, Dublin,
11th May, 1847.

Sir,

I am directed by the Central Board of Health to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, relative to the scale of rations for adult destitute persons, and requesting the views of the Board as to the allowance proposed for children under nine years of age.

The Board of Health are of opinion that the scale of rations proposed by the Relief Commissioners, viz., half for persons under nine years of age, and full allowance for persons over that age, is, under the circumstances, probably the best that could be devised; for although a more divided scale is useful and necessary in the dietary of large institutions, containing persons of different ages, the Board of Health fear that any attempt to carry out, in out-door relief under 10 Vic. c. 7, a scale of rations more subdivided than that recommended by the Relief Commissioners, would be attended with complication in the arrangements, and would be productive of unceasing disputes.

Considering these circumstances, and the varying ages of children on the Relief lists, the Board of Health concur with the Relief Commissioners in the scale proposed.

The Board of Health now desire to draw the attention of the Relief Commissioners to the communication from the Board of Health of the 10th March, in which they recommend that in all instances, where practicable, the food should be given in a cooked form. They are now, from reports which have reached them, anxious to urge on the Commissioners the necessity of taking measures to have the recommendation acted on, without exception, in all instances. The Board of Health feel it only necessary to observe that they fear, unless the principle be fully carried into effect, of giving out the food only in a cooked form, there will be always both an abuse and a serious evil of another kind to contend with. The abuse is the sale of raw meal, for which purchasers are always to be found, to whom even the poor requiring the food for themselves or family will dispose of it for money, tea, or tobacco; and the serious evil is the consumption of meal or rice, *but more particularly Indian meal,* in a raw* or badly-cooked state, which will predispose to and aggravate dysentery and diarrhœa, already so prevalent through the country.

The Board of Health wish to renew the recommendation in their previous communication already referred to, of 10th March, advising as a general principle that "a considerable portion of the nutriment should be administered in a solid or moderately consistent, rather than in a very fluid form;" this principle is the more necessary to be attended to on the approach of warm weather, when soup containing a large proportion of vegetable matter is so liable to ferment and become sour. The Board of Health would therefore suggest that instead of the soup ration under section 26, consisting of a quart of soup and six ounces of bread, there should be hereafter substituted, *one pint of soup and sixteen ounces of bread,* as the daily ration on soup days; or a ration of biscuit or stirabout in cases where it may not be possible to supply bread or meat soup.

As there are many different forms adopted for making soup, it may be useful to bear in mind, as a general rule, that a pint of meat soup should weigh nearly 1½lb.

In serving out stirabout made of oatmeal, or of oatmeal and Indian corn, oatmeal and rice, &c., in order to prevent all disputes and frauds, to avoid the error of mistaking bulk for nutriment; and to insure that sufficient nutriment is given, the rations should be estimated not by the bulk when cooked, but by the actual weight of raw material; thus, as the allowance per day of *meal* for a ration is 1lb., care should be taken that when cooked, *each ration, whatever be its bulk, should contain the equivalent of 1lb. of raw meal.*

I have, &c.,

Arthur Moore, *Secretary.*

Wm. Stanley, Esq., Secretary,
Relief Commission.

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* Inspectors have reported that they have seen the people devouring raw Indian meal.

Appendix C.

Circulars.

CIRCULAR No. 37.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
12th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners request that the Government Inspectors will not issue circulars to the Committees, or notices, or information to the public, without the previous sanction of the Central Board, which may be aware of reasons for not promulgating by general public communication some matters that, abstractedly considered, may be perfectly true and correct.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 38.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
12th May, 1847.

SIR,

IN Circular No. 17 (3rd April) it was notified that the clerks of Unions would supply copies of the rate books, or returns founded on them, for the use of the Relief Committee of each electoral division.

As it is absolutely necessary that the Relief lists should be narrowly scrutinized, the Relief Commissioners request that you will insist upon the column for Poor Law Valuation being filled in the Relief lists, and see that no relief be allowed to individuals above a certain low valuation without strict inquiry, and confident reason to believe that the individual is actually in a state of absolute destitution.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR No. 39.

To the INSPECTING OFFICER of each UNION.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,
14th May, 1847.

SIR,

THE Relief Commissioners desire to draw attention to the 9th section of the Fever Act, 10 Vic., cap. 22, empowering each Relief Committee, for the purpose of preventing the communicating of fever or other epidemic disease, to direct:—

"1. That all streets, lanes, and courts, and all houses, and all rooms therein, and all yards, gardens, or places belonging to such houses, shall be cleansed.

"2. That all nuisances prejudicial to health shall be removed therefrom.

"3. That all houses in which any sick person shall be, or shall have been, shall be ventilated, fumigated, and whitewashed; the windows and doors thereof opened; and all beds, bedsteads, bedding, and furniture therein be exposed to the air, and be washed and cleansed, and, if absolutely necessary, be burned or destroyed."

It will be observed that, when necessary, a Relief Committee may have any of these precautionary measures executed; and the 11th section enacts, that if any person "employed by *or under the orders* of the said Relief Committee," be resisted or opposed, the offender will incur a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, and may be imprisoned in case of not paying the fine nflicted.

The following notice has been issued by the Relief Committee of North Dublin electoral division, in the exercise of the powers referred to; and as it appears to be applicable to towns generally, the Commissioners desire to circulate it:—

CAUTIONARY NOTICE.

North City Relief Committee.

The owners of houses let in tenements are hereby required to cause all rooms therein to be cleansed and whitewashed, and the yards attached thereto to be purified, otherwise they will be proceeded against by the Relief Committee of the North City Electoral Division, and the full penalties enforced as directed under 10th Victoria, cap. 22.

By order,
J. H. CREAN,
Clerk of the Committee.

Board-room, Berwick House,
13th May, 1847.

The Commissioners consider it necessary again to draw attention to the 16th section of the Act, which enables each Relief Committee "to provide for the *proper* and decent interment" of *destitute* persons, dying of fever or other epidemic disease; or while receiving relief. By Circular 32, the Committees have been apprised that this enactment does not require any

order from the Commissioners for carrying it into effect, as is necessary in respect to the clauses relating to the providing of additional hospitals and dispensaries. It is only requisite that an estimate of the expense proposed to be incurred, should be made and forwarded to the Finance Committee. Appendix C — Circulars.

In the Circular referred to, the Commissioners suggest that some of the able-bodied persons receiving relief in Class 2, might be selected to perform the labour consequent on interments, for which the Committees, at their discretion, might allow extra rations. The Commissioners now desire further to suggest, that such persons might be employed with great benefit, in conveying additional earth to parts of grave yards not sufficiently covered at present, and in the labour necessary for other precautionary measures which it may be advisable to adopt for preventing any injury to the public health, arising from the present neglected state of many of these cemeteries.

By order of the Relief Commissioners,
W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

Appendix D.

Appendix D.

To the Relief Commissioners acting under 10 Vic., cap. 7.

10*th May*, 1847.

I have the honour to lay before the Commissioners the following observations upon and summary of the duties performed in my department during the past month.

At the commencement of the month of April the estimates from the Electoral Division Committees were received in office but slowly. They were generally made out upon a correct principle, and reported by the inspecting officers to have been framed upon the revised lists of destitute persons.

Towards the end of the month the estimates were received in rapid succession; but notwithstanding their increased numbers and the precaution necessary to be observed in admitting estimates involving so large an expenditure, the whole of them were, with scarcely an exception, laid before the Commission within three days of their receipt in office,—the far greater majority of them on the following day.

Generally the same day on which the estimates have been approved of, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been moved to issue his warrants to the Board of Guardians for paying over the amounts of the same to the treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Union.

In order further to expedite the supply of money to the Committees, the inspecting officers have been required, on transmitting the estimates, to report the state of the funds, if any, in the hands of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions; which report having been considered, and no funds appearing on hand, the Lords of the Treasury have been moved to sanction advances by way of loan on credit of rates about to be struck, without waiting for the Boards of Guardians answering the warrants.

By this means the Commissioners, in most instances, have been prepared to remit money to the several electoral divisions, immediately upon the receipt of the certificate from the inspector that the Board of Guardians had resolved to strike a rate in accordance with the 16th clause of the Act.

In some few instances partial delay has arisen from the want of such certificate; but I have not failed in such cases to remit money on the day of its receipt, and I am happy to say that the financial arrangements throughout the country work with so much ease that I have been enabled to forward money to the several Committees daily as the sums were approved of by the Treasury, although after banking hours, and the business of commercial matters had closed.

The following will show the progress made financially in carrying the Act into effect:—

1st. The number of Electoral Division Committees, whose estimates have been approved of in the month, amount to 1248.

2nd. Of which His Excellency has been moved to issue warrants for 1117.

3rd. The authority of the Lords of the Treasury has been asked for advances to be made as loans on the credit of rates to be levied to the amount of 711,459*l.* for 971.

4th. Under whose sanction 797 have been placed in funds by the Commission in 110 Unions out of 130.

The Treasury's sanction has not yet been received to the last list of electoral divisions submitted, which will account for the difference in the number placed in funds as compared with those submitted for approval. I beg to subjoin a statement, showing in what manner the Committees propose to raise the funds necessary to meet their estimates; also a statement of the balances in the hands of Committees and the number of persons now receiving relief either gratuitously or by sale, and the amounts advanced to the respective Unions to the present time. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

R. M. Bromley, *Accountant to the Relief Commission.*

Appendix D.

No. 1.
Statement of the Number of Estimates received from Electoral Divisions.

No. 1.

Relief Commission, Ireland.

Statement of the Number of Estimates received from Electoral Divisions within the following Unions, showing the manner in which they propose to raise the Funds required.

Name of Union.	Number of Electoral Divisions in the Union.	Funds in Hand.	Loans on Rates and Grants in Aid.	Loan on Rates.	Subscription and Grant.	Out of Funds in Hands of Guardians.	No Rate required, is supporting itself. (No Estimates.)
Abbeyleix	11	..	..	2	..	..	..
Antrim	19	..	..	..	..	..	19
Ardee	13	..	..	7	..	..	..
Armagh	25	2	..	10	..	..	..
Athlone	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Athy	14	..	5	..	..	..	..
Bailieborough	11	..	..	10	..	..	..
Ballina	17	..	..	6	..	..	..
Ballinasloe	22	..	..	18	..	..	..
Ballinrobe	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballycastle	15	3	9	3	2	..	..
Ballymena	23	1	1	2	3	..	..
Ballymoney	22	..	9	5	..	..	..
Ballyshannon	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balrothery	12	..	..	5	..	..	..
Baltinglass	11	..	..	6	1	..	..
Banbridge	23	..	1	6	1	..	..
Bandon	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bantry	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	12	..	..	..	..	..	12
Boyle	16	..	..	14	..	..	..
Cahirciveen	9	..	1	4	2	..	..
Callan	13	1	4	7	..	..	..
Carlow	14	2	1	3	..	..	..
Carrickmacross	14	..	5	8	1	..	..
Carrick-on-Shannon	15	1	..	14	..	..	..
Carrick-on-Suir	13	..	10	1	2	..	..
Cashel	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castlebar	10	1	8	..	..	..	..
Castleblaney	18	..	..	15	1	..	..
Castlederg	14	..	..	14	..	..	..
Castlerea	18	1	..	12	..	..	..
Cavan	23	..	1	15	..	..	..
Celbridge	15	4	..	1	3	..	..
Clifden	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clogheen	12	3	..	8	..	..	..
Clogher	17	..	..	11	..	..	..
Clones	8	..	..	6	2	..	..
Clonmel	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Coleraine	20	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cookstown	16	..	3	6	4	..	..
Cootehill	12	..	2	7	2	..	..
Cork	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Donegal	11	11	..	3	..	..	..
Downpatrick	24	..	..	1	..	15	..
Drogheda	12	5	1	2	..	..	..
Dublin, North	9	..	3	3	..	..	..
Dublin, South	8	..	..	6	..	..	..
Dundalk	19	..	..	11	1	..	..
Dunfanaghy	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dungannon	19	7	..	2	6	..	..
Dungarvan	15	2	1	11	..	..	..
Dunmanway	7	..	..	7	..	..	..
Dunshaughlin	12	..	..	3	..	..	..
Edenderry	17	..	..	7	..	..	..
Ennis	18	3	6	8	..	..	..
Enniscorthy	14	..	12	2	..	..	..
Enniskillen	20	..	4	1	1	..	..
Ennistymon	13	2	..	11	..	..	..
Fermoy	22	..	..	21	..	..	..
Galway	12	..	..	9	..	..	..
Glenties	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorey	10	..	9	1	..	..	..
Gort	10	..	..	10	..	..	..

Statement of the Number of Estimates received from Electoral Divisions within the following Unions, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix D.

No. 1.
Statement of the Number of Estimates received from Electoral Divisions.

Name of Union.	Number of Electoral Divisions in the Union.	Funds in Hand.	Loans on Rates and Grants in Aid.	Loan on Rates.	Subscription and Grant.	Out of Funds in Hands of Guardians.	No Rate required, is supporting itself. (No Estimates.)
Gortin	13	..	..	4	..	..	..
Granard	15	..	..	15	1	..	..
Inishowen	21	1	..	14	..	..	..
Kanturk	14	1	..	10	..	..	..
Kells	14	..	3	6	..	..	..
Kenmare	7	..	..	5	..	..	..
Kilkeel	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilkenny	22	..	..	19	..	..	..
Killarney	12	1	..	8	1	..	..
Kilmallock	22	..	..	22	..	..	..
Kilrush	13	..	..	13	..	..	..
Kinsale	16	..	..	4	..	..	..
Larne	13	..	..	..	..	..	13
Letterkenny	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
Limerick	19	..	17	2	..	..	..
Lisburn	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lismore	9	..	7	1	..	..	..
Lisnaskea	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Listowel	21	..	..	9	..	..	..
Londonderry	22	..	..	6	..	..	..
Longford	19	3	11	..	..	..	..
Loughrea	15	..	..	10	..	..	..
Lowtherstown	9	..	..	8	..	..	..
Lurgan	19	..	1	..	..	..	..
Macroom	16	1	2	5	..	..	..
Magherafelt	25	..	..	8	..	..	..
Mallow	13	..	..	12	..	..	..
Manor Hamilton	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middleton	21	..	..	14	..	..	..
Milford	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mohill	13	..	..	11	..	..	..
Monaghan	21	..	..	21	..	..	..
Mountmellick	16	..	..	9	..	..	..
Mullingar	26	..	..	13	..	..	..
Naas	23	..	..	17	..	..	..
Navan	12	7	..	6	..	2	..
Nenagh	24	..	..	19	..	..	..
Newcastle	13	..	11	2	..	..	..
New Ross	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
Newry	22	2	..	5	..	..	..
Newtownards	16	..	..	..	..	..	16
Newtown Limavady	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldcastle	13	..	..	13	..	..	..
Omagh	29	..	..	20	..	..	..
Parsonstown	21	2	..	18	..	..	..
Rathdown	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rathdrum	12	2	..	4	..	..	..
Rathkeale	19	4	..	14	..	..	..
Roscommon	18	..	..	15	..	..	..
Roscrea	19	..	..	14	..	..	..
Scariff	10	..	9	..	..	..	..
Shillelagh	19	..	..	18	..	..	..
Skibbereen	20	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sligo	23	..	6	14	..	..	..
Strabane	24	1	..	13	..	..	..
Stranorlar	11	10	..	..	..	..	..
Swineford	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Thurles	21	..	11	..	..	..	..
Tipperary	21	..	..	20	..	..	..
Tralee	18	..	..	5	..	..	..
Trim	11	5	..	8	..	..	..
Tuam	13	..	10	..	..	..	..
Tullamore	15	..	12	..	3	..	..
Waterford	25	..	..	21	..	..	..
Westport	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Wexford	14	..	12	..	..	..	..
	2,050	93	258	841	38	18	60
						1248	

R. M. Bromley, *Accountant.*

Appendix D.

CIRCULAR No. 10.—Finance.

(Immediate.)

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle, 4th May, 1847.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Relief Commissioners to request that you will fill up the enclosed Return, with the following particulars, and return it to me for their information on Saturday next the 8th instant:—

1st. The amount of the actual balance in hand of the several Electoral Division Committees within your Union.
2nd. The number of rations now being issued gratuitously, daily, in each division.
3rd. The number of rations now being sold daily in each division.
And lastly. How the divisions were placed in funds to have enabled them to issue rations up to the present time.

The last question may be answered in the column for remarks, in a word or two, thus, "Balance former Committee," "Subscriptions," "Subscriptions and Grant," "Loan on Rates," "Grant in aid of Rates," "British Association," "Society of Friends," "On Credit."

In the amount of balance, any sum remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Finance Committee, unissued to Electoral Division Relief Committees, must be included.

I am, &c.,

R. M. BROMLEY, *Accountant.*

To _____

Government Inspector for the _____ *Union.*

No. 2.

No. 2.

Statement showing the Balances in hand on the 8th May, 1847.

STATEMENT showing the BALANCES in hand on the 8th May, 1847, of the RELIEF COMMITTEES of the following UNIONS, together with the NUMBER of RATIONS being daily issued gratuitously and sold.

Name of Union.	No. of Electoral Divisions in the Union.	No. of Rations issued gratuitously daily.	No. of Rations sold daily.	No. of Electoral Divisions returned.	Balances in the hands of Relief Committees.			—
					£.	s.	d.	
Abbeyleix	11	5,807	793	8	944	5	7	
Antrim	19	..	..	..	.	.		Supports its own poor.
Ardee	13	7,622	2,051	12	2,199	18	2	
Armagh	25	3,790	490	14	678	2	2	
Athlone	19	411½	..	1	.	.		
Athy	14	..	..	..	.	.		Return not received.
Bailieborough	11	10,427	..	11	110	0	0	
Ballina	17	15,259	..	13	2,460	0	0	
Ballinasloe	22	2,473	1,500	14	1,921	4	6	
Ballinrobe	14	..	..	..	.	.		Ditto ditto.
Ballycastle	15	1,102⅓	492½	14	264	13	4	
Ballymena	23	2,742	1,631½	10	2,107	14	6	
Ballymoney	22	1,902	1,713½	13	406	13	6	
Ballyshannon	10	..	..	..	.	.		Ditto ditto.
Balrothery	12	8,155	293	9	994	1	9	
Baltinglass	11	3,504	..	8	523	16	3	
Banbridge	23	2,941½	869	10	96	0	1	
Bandon	23	3,715	970	8	1,646	0	0	
Bantry	9	..	..	..	.	.		Ditto ditto.
Belfast	12	..	..	..	.	.		Supports its own poor.
Boyle	16	9,945½	1,353	14	1,253	13	4	
Cahirciveen	9	5,495	1,369	9	1,670	3	0	
Callan	13	9,511	745	13	964	11	5	
Carlow	14	13,148	3,505	13	1,727	5	4	
Carrickmacross	14	4,296	291½	14	754	9	7	
Carrick-on-Shannon	15	786	..	9	1,008	10	4	
Carrick-on-Suir	13	4,252½	285	11	607	3	8	
Cashel	17	16,226	..	15	.	.		
Castlebar	10	32,412½	..	10	203	2	0	
Castleblaney	18	2,324	60	11	253	0	0	
Castlederg	14	1,049	..	14	.	.		
Castlerea	18	3,883	..	4	1,147	17	5	
Cavan	23	3,064	..	4	138	16	0	
Celbridge	15	..	..	9	1,414	0	0	
Clifden	4	8,846	..	4	245	5	0	
Clogheen	12	13,839½	24	11	342	6	9	

Statement showing the Balances in hand, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix D.

No. 2.
Statement showing the Balances in hand on the 8th May, 1847.

Name of Union.	No. of Electoral Divisions in the Union.	No. of Rations issued gratuitously daily.	No. of Rations sold daily.	No. of Electoral Divisions returned.	Balances in the hands of Relief Committees. £. s. d.	—
Clogher	17	..	..	..	. .	Return not received.
Clones	8	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Clonmel	10	12,228	..	10	1,158 2 6	
Coleraine	20	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Cookstown	16	2,154½	298	14	765 8 4	
Cootehill	12	9,080	..	10	471 9 11	
Cork	14	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Donegal	11	8,385	..	11	1,533 18 4	
Downpatrick	24	2,839	2,575½	19	1,011 13 2	
Drogheda	12	6,129	1,927	11	1,439 15 10	
Dublin, North	9	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Dublin, South	8	12,845½	..	6	2,056 1 2	
Dundalk	19	6,322	402	19	2,178 16 4	
Dunfanaghy	10	1,780	23½	10	1,596 3 10	
Dungannon	19	3,729	409	16	1,603 10 7	
Dungarvan	15	11,872	1,194	15	146 5 9	
Dunmanway	7	10,417	..	7	165 0 0	
Dunshaughlin	12	2,645	2,286	12	1,292 0 0	
Edenderry	17	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Ennis	18	32,913	673	18	. .	
Enniscorthy	14	4,403	66	9	450 0 0	
Enniskillen	20	147	..	1	. .	
Ennistymon	13	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Fermoy	22	30,132	91	18	1,820 18 7	
Galway	12	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto
Glenties	13	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Gorey	10	7,481	224	9	526 8 0	
Gort	10	25,324	..	10	84 0 0	
Gortin	13	92	16	2	19 0 0	
Granard	15	4,632½	105	15	739 15 2	
Inishowen	21	3,124½	80	14	367 5 11	
Kanturk	14	4,274	..	9	1,663 15 10	
Kells	14	7,375	714	9	255 7 7	
Kenmare	7	10,574	..	7	. .	
Kilkeel	10	..	..	..	. .	Return not received.
Kilkenny	22	16,572	89	18	1,449 12 9	
Killarney	12	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Kilmallock	22	29,264½	1,927	21	2,983 3 9	
Kilrush	13	15,679½	..	13	351 11 10	
Kinsale	16	7,649	353	13	479 18 9	
Larne	13	..	..	..	. .	Supports its own poor.
Letterkenny	14	..	..	12	868 19 6	
Limerick	19	..	..	..	. .	Return not received.
Lisburn	27	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Lismore	9	2,895	..	5	820 0 0	
Lisnaskea	14	..	..	10	1,183 9 7	Ditto ditto.
Listowel	21	7,589½	..	3	. .	Ditto ditto.
Londonderry	22	3,470	247	14	2,202 6 11	
Longford	19	3,471	..	14	1,981 11 3	
Loughrea	15	105	..	6	771 19 2	
Lowtherstown	9	978½	121½	5	229 7 3	
Lurgan	19	9,309	3,749	17	1,716 18 6	
Macroom	16	17,569	1,471	16	399 17 6	
Magherafelt	25	5,177	..	25	421 17 0	
Marlow	13	8,972	..	10	345 6 3	
Manor Hamilton	10	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Middleton	21	26,678	363½	21	782 14 7	
Milford	12	1,538	127½	12	2,361 6 7	
Mohill	13	..	..	5	306 0 0	
Monaghan	21	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Mountmellick	16	9,995	2,087	14	. .	
Mullingar	26	..	..	2	88 11 0	
Naas	23	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Navan	12	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Nenagh	24	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Newcastle	13	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
New Ross	18	10,740	..	18	1,513 15 11	
Newry	22	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Newtownards	16	..	..	..	. .	Supports its own poor.

Appendix D.

No. 2.
Statement showing the Balances in hand on the 8th May, 1847.

Statement showing the Balances in hand, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union.	No. of Electoral Divisions in the Union.	No. of Rations issued gratuitously daily.	No. of Rations sold daily.	No. of Electoral Divisions returned.	Balances in the hands of Relief Committees.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	
Newtown Limavady	19	..	..	..	. .	Return not received.
Oldcastle . . .	13	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Omagh	29	..	..	5	860 0 0	
Parsonstown . .	21	16,813	868	21	930 19 11	
Rathdown . . .	10	3,221	1,342	10	567 6 7	
Rathdrum . . .	12	6,188	222	12	2,513 15 11	
Rathkeale . . .	19	18,976½	..	11	1,138 3 2	
Roscommon . .	18	865	78	6	778 4 3	
Roscrea	19	13,198	2,551	19	1,659 10 0	
Scariff	10	8,503	1,266	7	809 2 0	
Shillelagh . . .	19	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Skibbereen . . .	20	..	..	7	1,557 0 0	
Sligo.	23	16,223	110	21	1,080 7 4	
Strabane . . .	24	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Stranorlar . . .	11	1,775	..	10	636 5 6	
Swineford . . .	12	33,048	..	12	1,065 0 0	
Thurles	21	509	..	1	90 0 0	
Tipperary . . .	20	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Tralee	18	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Trim	11	6,338	1,557½	11	340 10 5	
Tuam	13	..	..	..	. .	Ditto ditto.
Tullamore . . .	15	11,353½	391	15	38 10 0	
Waterford . . .	25	17,297	..	19	525 0 7	
Westport . . .	10	26,093½	..	10	1,027 1 0	
Wexford . . .	14	..	..	1	200 0 0	
Total . .	2,049	777,884	48,441	1,063	84,502 15 3	

Relief Commission Office,
May 10, 1847.

R. M. Bromley, *Accountant.*

No. 3.

Total Sums placed to the Debit of Treasurers to the Finance Committees of the following Unions, in the Books of the Relief Commission, up to the 10th May, 1847, inclusively.

No.	Name of Union.	Loans.	Grants.	No.	Name of Union.	Loans.	Grants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Abbeyleix . . .	..	..	31	Castlederg . . .	166 0 0	..
2	Antrim	..	..	32	Castlerea . . .	372 0 0	..
3	Ardee	95 0 0	12 0 0	33	Cavan	164 0 0	..
4	Armagh . . .	221 0 0	..	34	Celbridge . . .	61 0 0	484 0 0
5	Athlone . . .	..	..	35	Clifden . . .	..	..
6	Athy	..	..	36	Clogheen . . .	1,027 0 0	..
7	Bailieborough . .	..	..	37	Clogher . . .	..	..
8	Ballina	..	..	38	Clones	138 0 0	..
9	Ballinasloe . . .	1,962 0 0	..	39	Clonmel . . .	1,220 0 0	..
10	Ballinrobe . . .	..	..	40	Coleraine . . .	..	..
11	Ballycastle . .	86 0 0	40 0 0	41	Cookstown . . .	135 0 0	109 0 0
12	Ballymena . . .	..	216 0 0	42	Cootehill . . .	469 1 11	..
13	Ballymoney . .	203 0 0	..	43	Cork	..	..
14	Ballyshannon . .	..	..	44	Donegal . . .	..	..
15	Balrothery . . .	32 0 0	..	45	Downpatrick . .	..	..
16	Baltinglass . .	429 0 0	82 0 0	46	Drogheda . . .	315 9 0	..
17	Banbridge . . .	30 0 0	91 0 0	47	Dublin, North . .	2,306 9 0	..
18	Bandon . . .	..	..	48	Dublin, South . .	2,622 0 0	..
19	Bantry	..	..	49	Dundalk . . .	1,026 0 0	20 0 0
20	Belfast	..	..	50	Dunfanaghy . .	..	..
21	Boyle	1,143 0 0	..	51	Dungannon . .	..	..
22	Cahirciveen . .	496 0 0	..	52	Dungarvan . . .	1,464 0 0	..
23	Callan	2,142 0 0	77 0 0	53	Dunmanway . .	1,015 0 0	..
24	Carlow	..	..	54	Dunshaughlin . .	80 16 0	..
25	Carrickmacross .	1,232 0 0	..	55	Edenderry . . .	34 19 5	..
26	Carrick-on-Shannon	1,085 0 0	..	56	Ennis	2,674 17 3	..
27	Carrick-on-Suir .	1,294 0 0	53 0 0	57	Enniscorthy . .	1,914 0 0	..
28	Cashel	..	..	58	Enniskillen . .	..	..
29	Castlebar . . .	..	..	59	Ennistymon . .	675 0 0	..
30	Castleblaney . .	383 0 0	..	60	Fermoy . . .	1,435 12 5	..

Total Sums placed to the Debit of Treasurers, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name of Union.	Loans.			Grants.			No.	Name of Union.	Loans.			Grants.		
		£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*			£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
61	Galway	..			..			97	Mountmellick	488	0	0	172	0	0
62	Glenties	..			..			98	Mullingar	1,167	0	0	..		
63	Gorey	1,237	1	10	..			99	Naas	286	2	0	..		
64	Gort	2,304	0	0	..			100	Navan	38	0	0	..		
65	Gortin	..			..			101	Nenagh	1,243	0	0	..		
66	Granard	976	0	0	22	0	0	102	Newcastle	..			..		
67	Inishowen	207	0	0	..			103	New Ross	2,807	19	0	..		
68	Kanturk	..			..			104	Newry	22	0	0	187	0	0
69	Kells	1,043	0	0	..			105	Newtownards	..			..		
70	Kenmare	..			130	0	0	106	Newtown Limavady	..			..		
71	Kilkeel	..			..			107	Oldcastle	1,938	0	0	..		
72	Kilkenny	2,431	4	4	..			108	Omagh	..			..		
73	Killarney	480	0	0	..			109	Parsonstown	2,725	7	6	..		
74	Kilmallock	3,136	0	0	..			110	Rathdown	..			..		
75	Kilrush	388	0	0	..			111	Rathdrum	283	16	0	20	0	0
76	Kinsale	..			55	0	0	112	Rathkeale	295	0	0	..		
77	Larne	..			..			113	Roscommon	1,033	0	0	..		
78	Letterkenny	..			..			114	Roscrea	991	0	0	..		
79	Limerick	2,536	0	0	86	0	0	115	Scariff	220	0	0	..		
80	Lisburn	34	0	0	58	0	0	116	Shillelagh	1,009	0	0	39	0	0
81	Lismore	..			..			117	Skibbereen	..			..		
82	Lisnaskea	..			..			118	Sligo	2,992	0	0	..		
83	Listowel	661	0	0	..			119	Strabane	117	0	0	..		
84	Londonderry	190	0	0	..			120	Stranorlar	..			..		
85	Longford	981	0	0	..			121	Swineford	..			..		
86	Loughrea	185	0	0	..			122	Thurles	1,126	0	0	90	0	0
87	Lowtherstown	281	0	0	..			123	Tipperary	2,483	0	0	..		
88	Lurgan	51	0	0	..			124	Tralee	..			..		
89	Macroom	249	0	0	..			125	Trim	497	0	0	..		
90	Magherafelt	606	0	0	..			126	Tuam	1,700	0	0	..		
91	Mallow	201	0	0	..			127	Tullamore	1,454	0	0	256	0	0
92	Manor Hamilton	..			..			128	Waterford	2,190	3	7	38	0	0
93	Middleton	..			229	0	0	129	Westport	1,879	1	0	..		
94	Milford	..			..			130	Wexford	..			..		
95	Mohill	..			252	0	0								
96	Monaghan	..			..				Total	77,312	0	3	2,859	0	0

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